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# March 8, 2001

## International Women's Day

### Information kit

Canada will celebrate **International Women's Week (IWW)** from March 4 to 10, 2001, with the highlight being **International Women's Day (IWD)** on March 8. This week provides an ideal opportunity to reflect on the progress made to advance women's equality, to assess the challenges facing women in the new millennium, to consider future steps to enhance women's quality of life and, of course, to celebrate the achievements. The theme for this year's *International Women's Day/Week* is "**Canadian Women: Raising Our Diverse Voices for Positive Change!**". This theme emphasizes opportunities where women have raised their voices, have been heard and have made a visible impact. It acknowledges the influence of Canadian women to effect positive changes for women in various aspects of life on the local, regional, national and/or international scenes – be it through paid or unpaid work – especially since the United Nations has declared 2001 the *International Year of Volunteers*.

By raising their voices and their concerns collectively and by taking action together, Canadian women, in all their diversity, have been successful in effecting positive changes in their communities, removing the multiple barriers they face in our society and around the world. Despite the gains of

the past decades, Canadian women continue to face many challenges before they reach full equality in our society. All of us have a role to play in reaching this goal. Every voice and every action counts. Therefore, I invite all Canadians to take the opportunity during *International Women's Week* to reflect on those struggles and to take action.

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To assist you in preparing activities and celebrations to mark this special week, Status of Women Canada has developed this "easy to photocopy" Information Kit which I encourage you to reproduce and share with your colleagues, friends, family and/or community. This information is also posted on our Web site. Additional copies are available from Status of Women Canada at the address listed above.

Have a great *International Women's Day/Week* celebration!

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable Hedy Fry,  
Secretary of State (Multiculturalism) (Status of Women)



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## What is International Women's Day/Week?

Every year on March 8, millions of women and men around the world celebrate *International Women's Day*. This day is an ideal opportunity to reflect on the progress made to advance women's equality, to assess the challenges facing women in contemporary society and to consider future steps to enhance women's quality of life and, of course, to celebrate the gains made.

Women on all continents often divided by ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic and political differences

come together to celebrate *International Women's Day*. It is a celebration of ordinary women as makers of history. Rallies, marches, fairs, receptions, shows, films and debates are held around the world to celebrate the achievements for women's equality.

## When did it start?

Toward the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, a movement of women struggling for better working conditions and recognition of their fundamental rights, including the right to vote, emerged in North America and Europe.

A number of people believe that *International Women's Day* emanates from labour strikes of female textile workers on March 8, in both 1857 and 1908, to protest against poor working conditions in New York City. Others say the first official reference to *International Women's Day* can be traced to a demonstration for women's suffrage organized by the National Association of Socialist Women. Referred to as "Women's Day", the demonstration took place on February 28, 1909 and had been celebrated annually in the United States on the last Sunday in February until 1913.

Inspired by the *American Women's Day*, at the Second International Conference of Socialist Women held in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1910, the German socialist leader, Clara Zetkin, presented a resolution calling for the designation of an *International Women's Day* to recognize women's struggles around the world, including the fight for universal suffrage. The resolution was passed unanimously by more than 100 delegates representing 17 countries. The first *International Women's Day* was celebrated the next year on March 19 in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. Following that, it was celebrated in other parts of the world in February or March and sporadically in North America until the end of the 1960s.

***The first International Women's Day was celebrated on March 19, 1911***

In 1977, two years after *International Women's Year*, the United Nations adopted a resolution inviting countries to dedicate one day to celebrate the rights of women and international peace. March 8 became the date of recognition in many countries. Over the course of the years, *International Women's Day* evolved into an occasion to highlight the progress made, to celebrate the gains in the fight for women's rights and to consider future steps to improve women's equality. The celebrations also grew and often stretched over a week, with March 8 being the highlight. This year in Canada, *International Women's Week* will be celebrated from Sunday, March 4 to Saturday, March 10, 2001.

# Raising our diverse voices for positive change: Some success stories and tips

There's absolutely no doubt that the capacity of Canadian women to effect positive change in various aspects of life — be it through paid or unpaid work — has long been fully proven. By raising their voices and their concerns collectively and by taking action together, Canadian women, in all their diversity, have been successful in effecting positive change in their communities, in our society and around the world — from the fight for the right to vote at the beginning of the last century to the *World March of Women in the Year 2000*. The following success stories are some examples of women's ability to influence change:

## THE WORLD MARCH OF WOMEN IN THE YEAR 2000: THE REBIRTH OF FEMINIST MOVEMENT

More than 5,200 groups from 161 countries and territories participated in the *World March of Women in the Year 2000*, a global initiative spearheaded by the Fédération des femmes du Québec (FFQ), to identify and advocate critical actions to be taken by governments to eliminate women's poverty and violence against women.

The idea of holding a *World March of Women* was borne out of the experience of the women's march against poverty, entitled *Du pain et des roses* (*Bread and Roses*

*March*), which took place in Québec in 1995. Initiated by the FFQ, this march was a huge success. Three contingents of 850 women marched for ten days to win nine demands related to economic justice. Fifteen thousand people met them at the end of their ten-day walk. The presence of 20 women from southern hemispheric countries during the 1995 March reminded women of the importance of global solidarity-building. A few months later at the *Fourth UN World Conference on Women* in Beijing, the FFQ made their first proposal to organize an international women's march.

In order to get the project started, a Coordinating Committee was formed, composed of 21 women from Québec representing

different elements of the women's movement.

On October 1998, 140 delegates from 65 countries participated in the first *International Preparatory Meeting* held in Montréal, Québec. During this meeting, an *International Liaison Committee* made up of 40 representatives of participating groups from all over the world, was put together to assist the *Coordinating Committee of the March* in making decisions related to the march. The delegates also adopted a platform of world demands against poverty and violence against women.

Since the original appeal from Quebec feminists for women's solidarity worldwide, the project progressed by leaps and

bounds. New groups and countries joined in the effort. A slogan and a song were also adopted. In November 1999, a joint work session put the finishing touches on action strategies for the year 2000.

After several months of hard, committed work, the *World March of Women in the Year 2000* was launched worldwide on March 8, 2000 beginning with a signature campaign in support of the world demands. Throughout the following months, several other community-building and public awareness activities were carried out in each participating region culminating in marches in countries and an international rally at the United Nations in New York on October 17, 2000, the *International Day for the Eradication of Poverty*. March organizers also met with representatives of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington on October 16, 2000 and presented the World March demands, supported by more than 4.7 million signatures, to the United Nations in New York on October 17, 2000.

In Canada, provincial organizing committees met with provincial leaders to discuss the demands. The

Canadian Women's March Committee (CWMC), representing 24 national organizations active in women's equality, justice, and rights issues, presented 13 immediate demands to the Government of Canada. The Canadian March activities culminated on Parliament Hill in Ottawa on October 15, 2000 where thousands of women, men and children participated in the largest show of support for women's rights in Canadian history.

**Source:**

Fédération des femmes du Québec (2000) *World March of Women in the Year 2000*, [www.ffq.qc.ca/marche2000/](http://www.ffq.qc.ca/marche2000/).

## FILIPINO WOMEN: BREAKING THE SILENCE ON EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING

Fleeing poor living conditions and encouraged by the attraction of a better life outside of their home country, about 2000 Filipinos leave the Philippines every day – greater than 50 percent of whom are women.

Within the Philippine family and society, women are in subordinate and unequal positions and they are responsible for the

replenishment of labour and all associated household work. To help pay off family debts or to escape those living conditions, many of them are employed as migrant workers, become sex trade workers or mail-order brides in foreign countries, including Canada.

In Canada, Filipino women have made up a significant proportion of the Filipino community since the 1960s. During labour shortage in the 1960s and 1970s, Canada directly recruited many Filipino women to work as teachers and nurses in schools and hospitals. However, since the 1980s, as the economy of Canada began to change, the need for domestic workers intensified and Filipino women were increasingly recruited as domestic workers or mail-order brides. While experiencing the same problems of exploitation and oppression as their male counterparts, Filipino women face the additional problems of gender violence.

The Philippine Women Centre of B.C. was formed by a group of Filipino-Canadian women in 1989 to educate, organize and mobilize Filipino women in Vancouver and other areas of British Columbia so they can collectively address the root causes of their oppression as women, as workers and as overseas Filipinos.

Based on the continual need to deepen the understanding of the reality of Filipino women in Canada, the Philippine Women Centre of B.C. has developed in-depth experience in community-based research by conducting several participatory action research projects and studies on Filipino women since 1996.

In March 1999, the Philippine Women Centre of B.C., with its national network, organized the *Filipino-Canadian National Consultative Forum: Towards Filipino Women's Equality*, in Vancouver, British Columbia. Over 100 Filipino women from different parts of Canada, the United States, Europe and the Philippines gathered at this historic forum that served to deepen the understanding of the situation of Filipino women in Canada who are subjected to exploitation and abuse. Together Filipino women developed recommendations and suggested concrete actions for change that will promote the human rights, equality, peace and development of Filipino women. The forum also led to the creation of the first study undertaken by a community-based organization of Filipino women outside academe to

examine the situation of Filipino mail-order brides in Canada.

Their ground-breaking research brought out the voices, experiences and struggle of Filipino women in Canada. Their spirit to assert and liberate themselves is helping to shape policy development and actions for change toward community empowerment. The research report entitled *Canada: The New Frontier for Filipino Mail-Order Brides*, was released in 2000.

Status of Women Canada's Policy Research fund has supported significant research into the issue of trafficking. An urgent call for proposals was issued in September 1998 to generate research, which could provide concrete knowledge on the extent and nature of trafficking in Canada in order to develop policy and programs, which would recognize and protect the human rights of women. Since then, the department has funded four research projects on this issue. They deal with Filipino mail-order brides, sex trade workers from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the legal framework for mail-order marriages and immigrant domestic workers and a comprehensive profile of

women trafficked to, from and within Canada. While the story of the Philippine Women's Centre of B.C. is told here, the issue of trafficking is not limited to only visible minority women. Women from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are part of a new and growing supply source for the international sex industry. Many who arrive in Canada end up in strip clubs and massage studios. For more information on the issue of trafficking, or for copies of the research reports, check the SWC Web site ([www.swc-cfc.gc.ca](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca)).

**Source:**

Philippine Women Centre of B.C. (2000) *Canada: The New Frontier for Filipino Mail-Order Brides*, Status of Women Canada, Ottawa.

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## INCLUSION OF EQUALITY PROVISIONS IN THE CONSTITUTION

At the beginning of the 1980s, the momentum to repatriate and renew the *Constitution* thrust women into an unprecedented fight to reshape Canadian law on equality. Through two years of constitutional conferences, hearings, and legal challenges, women lobbied to strengthen the

guarantees of equality in the new *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* of the proposed *Constitution*.

In February 1981, more than 1,300 women from across the country attended a successful three-day meeting on *Women and the Constitution* on Parliament Hill to express their concerns on the wording of the equality provision in the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

Their efforts paid off when the final version of section 15 was modified to read *“Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination, and in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical disability”*.

Their work was further rewarded with the inclusion of Section 28, which reads *“Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons”*. This specific women's equality rights section was added in the April 21, 1981 version of the *Charter* to back up the guarantees of equality of section 15.

However, the history of women's efforts took one further turn. At a federal-provincial conference of First Ministers on November 2, 1981, Canada's First Ministers, with the exception of Premier René Lévesque of Quebec, agreed to a new clause, section 33, which would give any government the power to override the rights in the *Charter*, including the equality rights in section 15 and 28. Women's efforts were redoubled in strength.

Although they were unsuccessful in having section 33 removed from the *Constitution*, the provinces and the federal government agreed to remove the application of the override clause from section 28.

The *Constitution* with its new *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* came into force on April 17, 1982, with the exception of section 15, which only came into force in 1985.

#### Sources:

Brodsky, G. and Day, S. (1989) *Canadian Charter Equality Rights for Women: One step forward or two steps back?*, Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Ottawa.

Prentice, A. et al (1988) *Canadian Women: A History*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Toronto.

## ABORIGINAL WOMEN: CHANGING THE INDIAN ACT

In Canada, the *Indian Act* is the federal law which governs the day to day lives of Aboriginal people. Established in 1869, the *Indian Act* explicitly defines Canada's original inhabitants, not by blood or family association, but by marriage.

Until 1985, “Indian status” was determined by a person's relationship to *“a male person who is a direct descendant in the male line of a male person”*. When a woman born of “Indian status” married a non-status man, even a non-status Native or Métis man, she lost her original status and was never able to regain it even if she was divorced or widowed. She also lost her band membership, her property, inheritance, burial, medical, educational and voting rights on the reserve.

Mary Two Axe Early was the first Aboriginal woman to speak out publicly in the 1950s against this aspect of the *Indian Act*. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, other Native women joined the struggle. Jeannette Corbière Lavell and Yvonne Bédard, deprived of band

membership because of their marriage to non-status men, had their cases argued up through the Supreme Court of Canada. In 1973, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled, in a five-to-four decision, "that the Indian Act was exempt from the Canadian Bill of Rights" (former Charter of Rights and Freedoms).

In 1977, women of the Tobique Reserve in New Brunswick came up with the strategy of taking the issue of the sex discrimination clause (section 12(1)(b)) of the *Indian Act* to the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations (UN). In 1981, the UN ruled in favour of Sandra Lovelace, whose case served as an example of the general plight of Native women in Canada who had been stripped of Indian status.

Four more years of concentrated lobbying were necessary before the Canadian government passed *Bill C-31* in 1985, eliminating sex discrimination from the *Indian Act* and giving the right of reinstatement to band membership to "all women who had lost their status through 12(1)(b) and subsequently, all the first generation children". This marked the culmination of a long campaign by First

Nations women to end more than 100 years of legislated sexual discrimination and to regain their full Indian status, rights and identity.

The work of Native women continues today to make sure grandchildren and future generations will be included in the provisions of *Bill C-31*.

#### Sources:

Dawn Wine, J. and Ristock, J.L. (1991) *Women and Social Change: Feminist Activism in Canada*, James Lorimer and Company, Publishers, Toronto.

Pierson, R.R. et al (1993) *Canadian Women's Issues – Volume 1: Strong Voices – Twenty-five Years of Women's Activism in English Canada*, James Lorimer and Company, Publishers, Toronto.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN CANADA

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, women made visible advancements in the quest for equality. Organizations like the *Committee for Equality of Women in Canada (CEWC)*, the *Fédération des femmes du Québec (FFQ)* and the *Association féminine d'éducation et d'action sociale (AFEAS)* were created to pursue the

rights of women in Canada. They lobbied the government to take women's issues seriously. Pressure from women's organizations and the influence of women like Laura Sabia, founder of the *CEWC* who threatened a march of three million women if a Royal Commission was not established, was relentless.

Victory came on February 16, 1967 when the *Royal Commission on the Status of Women* was established to inquire into and report upon the status of women in Canada, and recommend steps to ensure equal opportunities for women in all aspects of Canadian society. Chaired by Florence Bird, the Commission sought a wide spectrum of public input.

Three and a half years later, on September 28, 1970, the Commission submitted its report containing 167 recommendations.

It was tabled in the House of Commons on December 7, 1970. The Commission created a momentum towards the pursuit of women's equality in Canadian society.

Since then, women in Canada have seen many changes such as the creation of a federal department, Status of Women Canada, which was established to

promote gender equality and ensure the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural and political life of the country, and legislation to enshrine women's rights.

#### Sources:

Bird, F. et al (1970) *Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada*, Ottawa.

Pierson, R.R. et al (1993) Canadian Women's Issues – Volume 1: Strong Voices – Twenty-five Years of Women's Activism in English Canada, James Lorimer and Company Publishers, Toronto.

## THE “FAMOUS FIVE” CHANGE CANADIAN HISTORY

The early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the courageous women who challenged the existing status of women are now part of the historic landscape of Canada. Five women created legal history in women's rights by contesting the notion that legal definitions of “*persons*” excluded females. If women were not legally persons, then they had no rights.

The early 1900s in the Canadian west were turbulent and rapidly changing times. In Alberta, the population began to shift from a strictly rural to an increasing urban one. Men outnumbered women

three to two. These situations combined to create what some perceived as significant social problems of alcohol abuse and prostitution. Women began to organize and support those organizations dedicated to ‘cleaning up society.’ At the same time, women began to seek a larger role in politics. In 1916, the Alberta legislature passed legislation granting women the right to vote.

At the time, the *British North America (BNA) Act* of 1867 set out the powers and responsibilities of the Canadian provinces and of the federal government. Because this federal act used the word “*persons*” when it referred to more than one person and the word “*he*” when it referred to one person, many argued the Act was really saying that only a man could be a person. Thus women were prevented from participating fully in politics or affairs of state.

This situation was of concern to Canada's Emily Murphy, the first woman magistrate in the British Empire. Judge Murphy was the magistrate of a newly created Women's Court operating in Edmonton. On her first day a defendant's lawyer challenged a ruling, because she was not a “*person*” and therefore, not

qualified to perform the duties of a magistrate. Magistrate Alice Jamieson of Calgary found herself similarly challenged. In 1917, one of her rulings was appealed to the Alberta Supreme Court, which deemed that there was no legal disqualification for holding public office in the government based on sex.

At the same time, women's groups began pressuring the federal government to appoint a woman to the Senate. Despite the support of Prime Ministers Arthur Meighen and William Lyon MacKenzie King, no appointments materialized. Governments used the “*persons*” argument as the excuse used to keep women out of important positions, like the Senate. If only a man could be a person, then when the Act also said only “qualified persons” could be appointed to the Senate of Canada, then only men could be qualified for appointment to the Senate.

In August 1927 Emily Murphy and four other prominent Canadian women – Nellie McClung, Irene Parlby, Louise McKinney and Henrietta Muir Edwards – asked the Supreme Court of Canada to answer the question, “Does the word “*person*” in Section 24 of the *BNA Act* include female persons?”.

In April 1928, after five weeks of debate and argument the Supreme Court of Canada decided that the word "person" did not include women.

The five women, nicknamed "The Famous Five" were shocked by the Supreme Court decision but did not give up the fight. Instead they refused to accept the decision and took the Persons Case to the Privy Council in England which in those days, was Canada's highest court.

On October 18, 1929, Lord Sankey, Lord Chancellor of the Privy Council, announced the decision of the five Lords. The decision stated "that the exclusion of women from all public offices is a relic of days more barbarous than ours. And to those who would ask why the word "person" should include females, the obvious answer is, why should it not?".

The Famous Five achieved not only the right for women to serve in the Senate, but they and their many contributions paved the way for women to participate in other aspects of public life and the assertion of women's rights is now honoured by the *Governor General's Awards in Commemoration of the Persons Case*.

## WHAT IS YOUR SUCCESS STORY?

The success stories of women raising their voices for positive change on the local, regional, national and/or international scenes are countless. From the smallest action to the biggest, they all count. No matter what the issue you fought for, why not share your success story with others?

Many people working for change forget to document their efforts, experiences and learning. By sharing your success story with other women working for change, you provide them with useful tools so they can draw upon your past experience and grow from it.

## SOME TIPS FOR AN ACTION PLAN

**Despite the gains of the past decades, Canadian women continue to face many challenges before they reach full equality in our society. Whether you are looking at creating new services in your community, concerned about discrimination in television advertising, or**

want to implement a policy favouring the rights of women in your organization, there is no miracle recipe for making change. However, there are number of important steps to consider to ensure success of your actions such as the following:

### 1) CHOOSE/IDENTIFY AN ISSUE:

- What affects you as a woman?
- Is it a problem for other women in your community, your region, your province, this country?
- Do you want to do something about it?

### 2) UNDERSTAND THE ISSUE:

Once you have identified an issue, try to understand it better by getting all the facts about it.

- What do you know about the problem and the potential solutions?
- Can you do something to address the issue?

To find out more information about your issue, visit your local library, read newspapers, relevant articles, books or research papers, discuss it with someone or a group in your community already working on the issue, search the Internet, etc.

### 3) ESTABLISH YOUR POSITION ON THE ISSUE:

Now that you have the facts, establish your position on the issue.

- What is your opinion on the issue?
- Why are you concerned about the problem and what is it that you wish to see happen to address the issue?

### 4) FIND ALLIES OR PARTNERS:

Find out who else is working or would like to work on your issue. They could be individuals in your community, businesses, organizations (local, regional, provincial, national, international), media, researchers, etc.

Meet with them and find out how involved they are with the issue and what their objectives are. This will allow you to determine whether you wish to work with them or not.

To avoid isolation and burnout, try to partner with others if you can.

### 5) ESTABLISH A GOAL:

Actually, once you establish your position on an issue, your goal is usually determined automatically.

Your goal, i.e. what you want to achieve, could be broken down in interim objectives or steps.

### 6) KNOW THE DECISION-MAKERS:

Identify which groups/sectors your action will be directed to. Who has the authority or the power to make decisions regarding the issue? Is it business owners, school principals or trustees, an agency board, the city council, the regional, provincial and/or the federal government, etc.? Make sure you identify the right people/sector to approach.

Before approaching them, research each group/sector targeted for action:

- How are they organized?
- Who makes the decisions and how are decisions made?
- What other groups are affiliated with this group?
- What is their position, their view on the issue?

### 7) IDENTIFY YOUR SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS:

- What is the public opinion about the issue?

- What is the position of the media about the issue and what are their motives?

- Are there any groups and/or individuals whose influence can help or hinder your work?
- Who are your potential supporters and what are their motives?
- Who are your potential opponents and what are their motives?
- What barriers are you facing or may face?

### 8) DEVELOP YOUR ACTION PLAN:

Based on the information gathered in the previous steps, develop your action plan and establish time lines. Decide who will do what, when, how and why? Determine carefully what actions you will take to address the issue and in which order. Will you...

- Write a letter?
- Submit an opinion piece to a newspaper?
- Prepare briefs?
- Build a coalition?
- Write funding proposals?
- Hold a public meeting to inform others about your activities?
- Conduct media interviews?
- Issue a news release?

- Hold private meetings with influential people to convince them of the soundness of your case, and to elicit their support and possibly their involvement in the issue?
- Organize a demonstration?
- Create street theatre?
- Circulate a petition?
- Boycott a product or service?
- Take a court action?
- Approach the Human Rights Commission?
- Link up with an existing network or women's group?

No matter what activities/strategies you will decide to undertake, remember there are always positive and negative sides to each strategy. Try to think about them before hand.

#### **9) TAKE ACTION AND DO FOLLOW-UPS:**

Implement your activities/strategies. Don't forget to do follow-ups, to keep records of your activities and to thank your supporters.

#### **10) EVALUATE AND THINK ABOUT THE NEXT STEP:**

Evaluate your activities and strategies. Did you achieve your goal? What did you learn from your experience? Share your

learning experience with others, celebrate your success and if needed, start over again or start with another issue.

### **A WORD ABOUT THE MEDIA...**

- ✓ The media can be helpful in sensitizing the public, decision-makers, heads of business, public servants, politicians or others.
- ✓ What is of concern to you may not be of concern to all media. It is helpful to draw up a list of media and journalists likely to be interested in your issue.
- ✓ Be prepared. It may also be useful to identify a spokesperson who can be responsible for media relations and who can be familiar with how the media works.
- ✓ Remember, it is important to choose your media contacts carefully and choose the appropriate time to contact them in order to ensure the best coverage of your issue.

### **SOME THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND...**

- ✓ Choose collaboration over confrontation. Be prepared to make some concessions.
- ✓ Always keep your goal in mind.
- ✓ The process of effecting change may be slow, demanding, time consuming, difficult and frustrating but the rewards on the long term for future generations of young girls and women is very fulfilling.
- ✓ Don't forget to nurture yourself and the others who work with you.
- ✓ You are not alone.

#### **Sources and Suggested Readings:**

Adelberg, E. for the Canadian Federation of Junior Leagues (1996) *From Issues to Action: A manual for advocacy workers*, Canadian Federation of Junior Leagues, Edmonton.

Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women in Sport (1991) *Resources for Research and Action: A Policy Handbook: Strategies for Effecting Change in Public Policy*, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW), Ottawa.

Canadian Beijing Facilitating Committee (1996) *Take Action for equality, development and peace: A Canadian Follow-up Guide to Beijing '95*, Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW), Ottawa.

Kome, P. (1989) *Every Voice Counts: A guide to personal and political action*, Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Ottawa.

# Suggestions for planning your own IWD/IWW activity

What can I do to celebrate International Women's Day/Week?

The following is a list of suggestions to help you organize an activity to celebrate *International Women's Day/Week 2001*. In order to ensure the success of your event, make sure to choose an activity that suits your audience's interests and concerns. These activities can be adapted for the classroom or various community groups.

## YOU COULD...

- ♀ Spread the word about *International Women's Day/ Week 2001. How?* By sending out an e-mail message to your colleagues and friend, or by putting a special message on your fax cover sheet, your voice mail, your Web site, in your computer screensaver or in the employees' pay envelopes.
- ♀ Review Status of Women Canada's Web site ([www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/)).
- ♀ Put up IWD/IWW signs, banners and posters on the walls in your workplace or school.
- ♀ Produce your own *International Women's Day/ Week* promotional poster and post it on bulletin boards or on the walls in your office or school.
- ♀ Set up an information fair with displays featuring local resources for women and distribute relevant material such as the one produced by Status of Women Canada for *International Women's Day/ Week 2001*.
- ♀ Interview women who have made a positive difference for women in your community or women who work in non-traditional jobs. Write an article about them and submit it for publication in your organization's newsletter, school paper or local newspaper.
- ♀ Show a video on issues related to women (see *list of suggested videos on the following pages*) and hold a discussion afterwards. It may be helpful to have the discussion moderated by a special resource person.
- ♀ Hold a brown bag lunch and invite women from several generations to share their personal experiences and efforts to achieve women's equality.
- ♀ Pay tribute to women in your community who worked for women's equality by highlighting their special contributions and achievements during a community gathering or a special Awards Ceremony.
- ♀ Invite students and teachers at school, colleagues at work, or members in your community, to take a pledge on women's rights by signing a giant scroll or drawing on a giant mural. Display the scroll or mural in the school lobby, at city hall or any other public place.

- ♀ Hold a discussion on a topic of concern to the women in your community, your workplace or your school. The topics could include:
  - ✓ Human rights of women;
  - ✓ Women and globalization;
  - ✓ Women and poverty;
  - ✓ Women's health issues;
  - ✓ Violence against women;
  - ✓ Women and science;
  - ✓ Women and the Internet;
  - ✓ Women and the media;
  - ✓ Education and training for women;
  - ✓ Women and the environment;
  - ✓ Women and research;
  - ✓ Women and volunteer work;
  - ✓ Wage gap between women and men;
  - ✓ Stereotyping and socio-sexual roles;
  - ✓ Women's struggles and challenges;
  - ✓ Balancing work and family responsibilities;
  - ✓ Career choices;
  - ✓ Women in non-traditional roles;
  - ✓ Sharing power and decision making;
  - ✓ Feminism;
  - ✓ Gender relations;
  - ✓ Success stories of women who have made a positive change;
  - ✓ Or any other issues of particular interest to Aboriginal Women, lesbians, senior women, women with disabilities, immigrant women, refugees or women of visible minorities.
- ♀ Present a show, a concert or a play related to women's struggles for equality and donate the proceeds to a local women's organization in your community.

- ♀ Organize a conference, a round table, or a panel discussion with guest speakers to discuss issues related to the status of women. Members of the panel could be affiliated with an organization fighting for women's rights or a woman who has accomplished a lot within your community.
- ♀ Organize a photo or art exhibit in your local library, the cafeteria at work or school, etc., featuring works created by women. Invite women's organizations to attend the activity.
- ♀ Organize a fundraising event for a local Women's Organization or shelter for abused women.

#### IN THE CLASSROOM, YOU COULD...

- ♀ Ask students to work on a project about gender equality. They could write a composition, a book report, a speech, or do a research paper.
- ♀ Lead a discussion around male and female stereotypes and their impact on discrimination.
- ♀ Run photography, drawing, poetry or essay contests on the theme for *International Women's Day/Week 2001*. Perhaps a local store could offer a prize.

#### DON'T FORGET! NO MATTER WHERE YOU ARE, FEEL FREE TO...

- ♀ Copy this Information Kit and distribute it **free of charge** to as many people as possible.
- ♀ Visit the "Calendar of Events" section on the Status of Women Canada Web site to find out what activities are happening across the country to mark *International Women's Day/Week*.
- ♀ The achievements of women are countless. Their dreams and realities have no limits. Stretch your creativity and come up with your own way to celebrate this very special day/week.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT

**Status of Women Canada**  
123 Slater Street – 10<sup>th</sup> floor  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 1H9

**Telephone:** (613) 995-7835

**Fax:** (613) 943-2386

**TDD:** (613) 996-1322

**E-mail:**  
communications@swc-cfc.gc.ca

**Web site:**  
[www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/)

## Video Suggestions

The following is a selection of films on issues of concern to women taken from the more extensive catalogue of the National Film Board (NFB).

Many of the National Film Board (NFB) films are available through your local public library as well as a number of sales outlets across the country. Check the NFB collection on their Web site at [www.nfb.ca/E/4/5](http://www.nfb.ca/E/4/5) (English) or [www.nfb.ca/F/4/5](http://www.nfb.ca/F/4/5) (French). You can also order videos directly from the NFB by calling their toll free number 1-800-267-7710 or (514) 283-9900 (Montreal region only).

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### **BEYOND BORDERS: ARAB FEMINISTS TALK ABOUT THEIR LIVES... EAST AND WEST** (1999, 50 min)

#### *Abstract:*

Though the promise of women's equality inspired by national liberation movements in the 1950s and '60s never really materialized, Arab women have not given up their struggle. Four years after the Gulf War, director Jennifer Kawaja followed a delegation of Arab women activists as they toured the United States. Gathering on college campuses, in church basements and at the UN, they speak passionately and eloquently, sensitizing North Americans to Arab feminism and the effects of US foreign policy. From Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon, they candidly discuss the deterioration of women's rights in Arab states. How do they struggle against internal constraints, such as censorship and fundamentalism, yet counter Western domination?

### **UNDER ONE SKY: ARAB WOMEN IN NORTH AMERICA TALK ABOUT THE HIJAB** (1999, 44 min)

#### *Abstract:*

To Western eyes, the veil is one of the most contentious symbols of Middle Eastern culture. For some it represents the oppression of Muslim women, mysterious sexuality and the struggle between Eastern and Western values. But for the North American Arab women who wear the hijab, the veil is a proud emblem of their identity and heritage. *Under One Sky* presents some very modern Arab women who trace their history, from early colonialist missions, to post-Gulf War feminism. Informed and articulate, these women reveal the ideologies behind the veil with passionate insight and unexpected flair. Director Jennifer Kawaja discovers that Arab women are adamant about tearing away labels imposed by both East and West.

**MARKER OF CHANGE: THE STORY OF THE WOMEN'S MONUMENT** (1998, 52 min)*Abstract:*

This is the remarkable story of a small and determined group of Vancouver feminists who set out to create a permanent marker to name and remember the 14 women murdered at L'École Polytechnique in Montreal on December 6, 1989. The success of their struggle, amidst controversy and criticism, is a benchmark in feminist history and a Canadian model for social activism.

**THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE**

(1998, 53 min)

*Abstract:*

Are there no great women artists? At Washington's National Gallery only 1 in every 30 paintings is by a woman. In Canada, women account for a mere 8 percent of the National Gallery's collection. *The Other Side of the Picture* takes us into the homes and studios of artists such as Mary Pratt, Joyce Weiland, Jane Ash Poitras and Landon Mackenzie, who address the question of inequality in the art world. Traversing the last two centuries of women's art history, this film offers provocative comment on why we are still missing the "other side of the picture".

**THE POWER GAME** (1997, 46 min)*Abstract:*

Historically, a woman's route to power involved an alliance with a powerful male. Now that women are seeking to wield power directly, will the rules of the game change?

**BODY POLITICS** (1997, 47 min)*Abstract:*

This video traces efforts to rescue the female body from old paternalistic ideologies, and to restore its full power and dynamism.

**THE DOUBLE SHIFT** (1997, 47 min)*Abstract:*

How can women obtain equal opportunity, equal pay and a chance to have a family and a career without bearing an unequal share of the work?

**POSTCARDS FROM THE FUTURE**

(1997, 46 min)

*Abstract:*

Women are hard at work inventing the next millennium. How will the empowerment of women effect the future of all mankind?

**STOLEN MOMENTS** (1997, 92 min)*Abstract:*

Monumental and engaging, *Stolen Moments* takes you on a voyage through three centuries of gay life. Highlights of lesbian culture from times gone by are combined with incisive, personal commentary on contemporary struggles surrounding sexual politics and feminism, life and love. *Stolen Moments* is about personal testimony of past and present courage and passion; about reenacted moments from lesbian history; about yesterday's oppression and today's resistance; about song and dance, ritual and performance...about crossing boundaries. Giving voice to stories that have been scattered or buried, rendering a shadowy history visible, *Stolen Moments* chronicles the past - and future - of lesbians in society.

**PERSONAL ALARM** (1997, 46 min)*Abstract:*

Women across Canada are carrying rape whistles and personal alarms when they walk alone, arming themselves with weapons in the home and taking self-defense courses in record numbers. Concern for personal safety is escalating: headlines warn that another dangerous offender is being released; women see public spaces as danger zones; the home alarm industry is booming. In **Personal Alarm**, women from a wide range of age groups and backgrounds share fears and strategies for personal safety, revealing how the emergence of a culture of violence has forced them to take significant measures to keep themselves – and their children – safe. Determined not to become victims, they learn that responsibility for their own protection often means discovering their inner strengths and resources.

**ASKING DIFFERENT QUESTIONS: WOMEN AND SCIENCE** (1996, 51 min)*Abstract:*

In Canada and around the world a new scientific revolution is taking place, propelled by a new breed of feminist scientists. Challenging the traditional practices of science, these women offer a new approach to the study of nature and our place in it. This film documents how the increasing participation of women is transforming the fabric of science and technology. It also examines the ways in which science has been applied, often to the detriment of women and the environment.

**VOICES OF CHANGE** (1995, 92 min)*Abstract:*

**Voices of Change** is a documentary that chronicles the stories of five women with courage. Women from Australia, Guatemala, Canada, Latvia and Pakistan who balance

age old traditions with new roles as creators of social change in the areas of aboriginal rights and labor rights and against racism, sexism and poverty. They confront oppression, injustice and indifference, determined to create a better life for their children, for their communities and for their countries.

**WIDENING THE CIRCLE** (1994, 26 min)*Abstract:*

For three days in April 1992, more than a hundred young women shared information about some of the issues important to their lives: racism, self-esteem, education, feminism and sexism, the media and disabilities. The forum was a conference organized by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women entitled **Widening the Circle: A Gathering with Young Women**. For the first time, young women in Canada, aged 15 to 19, representing this country's regional, racial, linguistic and cultural diversity, had the opportunity to meet each other and articulate their concerns.

**KEEPERS OF THE FIRE** (1994, 55 min)*Abstract:*

For half of a millennium, First Nations women have been at the forefront of aboriginal peoples' resistance to cultural assimilation. Today, Native women are still fighting for the survival of their cultures and their peoples--in the rain forest and the city, in the courts and the legislatures, in the Longhouse and the media. **Keepers of the Fire** profiles Canada's Native "warrior women" who are protecting and defending their land, their culture and their people in the time-honored tradition of their foremothers.

# Evaluation and Comments

To help us with planning for **International Women's Day/Week** next year (2002), Status of Women Canada (SWC) would like your comments on the material prepared for this year. Please detach this evaluation form and return it after March 10, 2001 to the following address:

**Status of Women Canada (SWC)**  
**Communications and Consultations Directorate**  
**123 Slater Street – 10<sup>th</sup> floor**  
**Ottawa, Ontario**  
**K1P 1H9**  
**Fax: (613) 943-2386**

This document is also available on our Web site at the following address:  
[www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/index.html](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/index.html).

**1) Tell us about yourself (Check one as appropriate)**

<input type="checkbox"/> Women's organization	<input type="checkbox"/> College, CEGEP
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal organization	<input type="checkbox"/> University
<input type="checkbox"/> Ethno-cultural organization/group	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal government/national institution
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Provincial/Territorial government/institution
<input type="checkbox"/> Seniors organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Professional association or corporation
<input type="checkbox"/> Men's organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector/business
<input type="checkbox"/> Health centre, medical clinic, hospital, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Labour organization
<input type="checkbox"/> School (elementary, high school)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____

**2) Where do you live? (Check one)**

<input type="checkbox"/> Newfoundland	<input type="checkbox"/> Ontario	<input type="checkbox"/> Yukon
<input type="checkbox"/> Prince Edward Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Manitoba	<input type="checkbox"/> Northwest Territories
<input type="checkbox"/> New Brunswick	<input type="checkbox"/> Saskatchewan	<input type="checkbox"/> Nunavut
<input type="checkbox"/> Nova Scotia	<input type="checkbox"/> Alberta	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside Canada
<input type="checkbox"/> Quebec	<input type="checkbox"/> British Columbia	

**3) How did you hear about the theme and material produced by SWC for International Women's Day/Week 2001?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable/didn't know about it	<input type="checkbox"/> Television
<input type="checkbox"/> National newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio
<input type="checkbox"/> Local/community newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> Employer / teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail message from SWC	<input type="checkbox"/> Community organization
<input type="checkbox"/> Status of Women Canada Web site	<input type="checkbox"/> By mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Link from another Web site to SWC's Web site. Which one? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> By fax
	<input type="checkbox"/> Word-of-mouth
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

## 4) Did you organize any activities to highlight International Women's Day/Week 2001?

 Yes No Not applicable**If yes, what kind of activity did you organize? (Check as many as applicable)**

Video or film presentation  
 Distribution of material  
 Information Kiosk/Fair  
 March, rally, demonstration  
 Poetry or other readings

Concert/show/play  
 Fundraising event  
 Round table/public session  
 Conference  
 Discussion group/workshop

Writing / publishing an article  
 Photo, drawing, painting contest  
 Art exhibit  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

## 5) Did you use the material produced by SWC for International Women's Day/Week 2001?

 Yes No Not applicable**If not, why not? \_\_\_\_\_****If so, which did you use?** Information Kit

What is International Women's Day/ Week?  
 When did it start?  
 Raising our diverse voices for positive change:  
 Some success stories and tips  
 Suggestions for planning your own IWD activity  
 Video suggestions

 IWD Bookmark News release Calendar of events (from SWC Web site) Other information (from SWC Web site)**Was it useful?** Yes No

## 6) Did you use SWC's suggested theme - "Canadian Women, Raising our Voices for Positive Change! "?

 Yes No**If not, why not? \_\_\_\_\_**7) Did you visit SWC's Web site ([www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/))? Yes No**If not, why not? \_\_\_\_\_**

## 8) Comments on the material produced by SWC for International Women's Day/Week 2001

## 9) Suggestions of a theme for International Women's Day/Week 2002

## 10) Ideally, how soon would you like to hear about the theme for International Women's Day/Week 2002?

 November 2001 December 2001 January 2002

## 11) Ideally, how soon would you like to be able to order/receive the material produced by SWC for International Women's Day/Week 2002?

 November 2001 December 2001 January 2002

## OTHER COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you!

# ORDER FORM

Date	
Name	
Organization	
Postal address	
Telephone	
Fax	

Description	Unit price	Quantity	Total \$
<b>International Women's Day/Week 2001 INFORMATION KIT</b> (bilingual publication – easy to photocopy) Publication # 01-G-001	FREE		---
<b>International Women's Day Bookmark</b> (bilingual publication) Publication # 01-G-005	FREE		---

Please return to:

**Status of Women Canada (SWC)**  
**Distribution Centre**  
 123 Slater Street – 10<sup>th</sup> floor  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1P 1H9

**Fax:** (613) 957-3359

**PLEASE NOTE:**

The INFORMATION KIT is available on our Web site ([www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/index.html](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/index.html)) and can easily be downloaded in Acrobat 4. We invite you to download it and make copies on the paper of your choice. Thanks!

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS REGISTRATION FORM

<b>City</b>	
<b>Province</b>	
<b>Date and time</b>	
<b>Type of event</b>	
<b>Sponsoring organization(s)</b>	
<b>Location</b>	
<b>Other relevant information about the event</b>	
<b>Contact person(s)</b>	
<b>Telephone (area code)</b>	
<b>Fax (area code)</b>	
<b>E-mail</b>	
<b>Web site</b>	

Please return to:

**Status of Women Canada (SWC)**  
**Communications & Consultations Directorate**  
 123 Slater Street – 10<sup>th</sup> floor  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 K1P 1H9

**Fax:** (613) 943-2386

Only information of events open to public will be posted on our Web site.  
 Please, allow a minimum of five (5) working days for the information to be posted.

Seules, les activités ouvertes au public seront affichées sur notre site Web. De plus, veuillez ajouter un minimum de cinq (5) jours ouvrables avant que l'information ne paraisse sur notre site Web.

Télécopieur : (613) 943-2386

123, rue Slater - 10e étage  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 1H9  
Direction des communications et des consultations  
Commission féminine Canada (CFC)

Faites parvenir à :

Ville	
Province	
Date et heure	
Type d'activité	
Organisme(s)	
Commanditaire(s)	
Endroit	
Autre information pertinente au sujet de l'activité	
Personne(s)-contact	
Téléphone (code régional)	
Télécopieur (code régional)	
Courriel	
Site Web	

## FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION AU CALENDRIER DES ACTIVITÉS

Nous vous invitons donc à la télécharger et la reproduire sur le papier de votre choix. Merci !  
 (www.smc-cic.gc.ca/idx/index.htm) et peut facilement être téléchargé avec Acrobat 4.  
 La trousse de renseignements est également disponible sur le site Web de CFC

## VEUILLEZ PRENDRE NOTE :

Télécopieur : (613) 957-3359

K1P 1H9  
 Ottawa (Ontario)  
 123, rue Slater - 10e étage  
 Centre de distribution  
 Condition féminine Canada (CFC)

Faites parvenir à :

Adresse postale	Organisme	Nom	Date	Téléphone	Description	Prix à l'unité	Quantité	Total \$	TRousse de renseignements de la Semaine internationale de la femme/Semaine internationale de la femme 2001	Publication # 01-G-001 (publication bilingue - facile à reproduire)	Signature de la Journalière internationale de la femme (publication bilingue)	Publication # 01-G-005 de la Journalière internationale de la femme (publication bilingue)	---	GRATUIT	GRATUIT	GRATUIT	---

BON DE COMMANDE

Merci!

## AUTRES COMMENTAIRES

11) Idéalement, quand souhaiteriez-vous pouvoir commander/recevoir le matériel produit par CFC pour la JIF/SIF 2002?

Novembre 2001    Décembre 2001    Janvier 2002

10) Idéalement, quand souhaiteriez-vous être informé du thème suggéré par Conditionnement

Novembre 2001    Décembre 2001    Janvier 2002

remarque Conditionnée pour la JIF/SIF 2002?

9) Suggestions d'un thème pour la JIF/SIF 2002

8) Commentaires sur le matériel produit par CFC pour la JIF/SIF 2001

Si non, pourquoi pas?

7) Avez-vous visité le site Web de CFC ([www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/index.html](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/index.html))?

Non

Oui

Si non, pourquoi pas?

Non

Oui

Si non, pourquoi pas?

6) Avez-vous utilisé le thème suggéré par CFC - "Les multiples voix des Canadiens", la voie

vers des changements concrets?"

5) Avez-vous utilisé le matériel produit par CFC pour la JIF/SIF 2001?

Non    Ne s'applique pas

4) Avez-vous organisé une ou des activités pour souligner la JIF/SIF 2001?

Si oui, quel genre d'activité avez-vous organisée? (Cochez plusieurs cases si nécessaire)

Non    Ne s'applique pas

Telecopier : (613) 943-2386

Conseil de la Ville de Montréal (CFC)      Direction des communications et des consultations (DCC)      123, rue Slater - 10. étage      Ottawa (Ontario)      K1P 1H9

Afin de nous aider à mieux planifier la *Journée/Semaine Internationale de la femme* l'an prochain (2002),  
Conditions féminine Canada (CFC) souhaiterait obtenir vos commentaires sur le matériel proposé cette année. Nous vous invitons à détailler ce formulaire de retourner à l'adresse suivante :

Ce document est également accessible sur note site Web à l'adresse suivante : [www.swc-cfc.ca/wwd/index.htm](http://www.swc-cfc.ca/wwd/index.htm).

## commentaires

## Evaluation

les multiples voix des Chanoines, la voie vers des changements concrets!

91





SECTION DE L'OFFICE NATIONAL DU FILM (ONF)

Voici une sélection de films en français portant sur des enjeux qui préoccupent les femmes. Cette sélection est tirée des catalogues de l'Office national du film (ONF) et de Vidéo Femmes.

## Suggestions de vidéos

les multiples voix des Canadiens, la voie vers des changements concrets!

sur tous les continents, des petites îles dessinent sur le sol des figures sur lesquelles elles sautent à cloche-pied en scandalaient compagnies et chansons naïves : c'est le jeu de la marée, qui va de la terre jusqu'à la ciel... Partout, des petites filles parlent de l'école, de leur futur mari, des enfants qu'elles auront, du métier qu'elles exerceront, de l'aventure, qu'elles vous diraient meilleure pour elles et leurs sœurs. Trop souvent, cependant, par méchanceté ou superstition, les adultes leur volent leur enfance : denim du droit à l'éducation, travail forcé, mutilations et abus sexuels, etc. De l'inde, de la Thaïlande, du Yémen, du Pérou, du Burkina Faso et d'Haïti, elles sont belles. Ecoutez bien les voix de Soni Kamllesh, Mou, Yui, Dalal, Esmeralda, Fatou, Adilaratou, Saffi et Maude. (Egalement

Se sensibilisee au mal de vivre grandissait des jalousies autochtones par le suicide de son propre fils aîné, Annie Smith-St-Gerorges a décidé de mener campagne pour l'affirmation d'une herte américaine. Avec l'appui de son mari Robert, un Québécois francophone, cette Algonquine d'un Centre national des arts autochtones à Ottawa. Nous retrouvons Annie au cours des dernières mois de sa croisade. Délassant le récit chthonologique, la même narratrice du film se rapportera qu'elle entretient avec les étres, notamment, avec son mari, ses trois autres fils, son père, l'architecte Dougias Cardinal, et sa communauté, William Commanda. Autant de tableaux de vie qui amènent à percevoir de l'interieur le cheminement d'Annie pour vaincre deux cultures, se réapproprier son identité. (Les éléments disponsibles en anglais sont le titre *Kwékanamad - The Wind Is Chanting*)

DES MARBELLÉS ET DES PETITES FILLES...

## Résumé

## Résumé

DES MARÉLLES ET DES PETITES FILLES...

KWEEKANAMAD - LE VENT TOURNE

La plupart des vidéos de l'ONF sont disponibles dans plusieurs bibliothèques publiques et de nombreux points de vente au pays. Vous pouvez consulter la collection de l'ONF sur leur site Web au [www.nfb.ca/F/45/](http://www.nfb.ca/F/45/) (français) et au [www.nfb.ca/E/45/](http://www.nfb.ca/E/45/) (anglais). Vous pouvez commander directement les vidéos de l'ONF en composant sans frais le 1-800-267-7710 ou le (514) 283-9000 (région de Montréal seulement).

## INFORMATION POUR PLUS

Consulter la section « Calendrier des activités » du site Web de Conditionnement et la section « Femmes dans le monde » de l'Institut canadien des femmes pour connaître et dérouler un peu d'activités se déroulant un peu partout au pays. Soulignez la journée / Semaine internationale de la femme.

Les réalisations et les aspirations des femmes ne connaissent aucun limite. Faites travailler votre imagination afin de trouver des façons originales de souligner cette journée / semaine bien spéciale.

NEUVEZ PAS ! OUBLIEZ PAS ! IMPORTEZ VOS ETS, VOS POUVEZ...

Condition remaniée Canada  
123, rue Slater - 10<sup>e</sup> étage  
Ottawa (Ontario) K1P 1H9  
Téléphone: (613) 995-7835  
Télécopieur: (613) 943-2386  
ATME: (613) 996-1322  
Courriel: [communications@swc-cfc.ca](mailto:communications@swc-cfc.ca)  
Site Web: [www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/iwd/)

Demandez aux élèves de réaliser un travail sur l'égualité des sexes, par exemple une composition, un compte rendu de livre, un discours ou une recherche. Aimer un débat sur les stéréotypes féminins et masculins et leurs effets sur la discrimination sexuelle. Organiser un concours de photographie, de dessin, ou même de la littérature sur le thème de la semaine d'apprentissage pour la promotion de la participation des femmes à la société. 2001. Un comité regroupant de la région acceptera peut-être de proposer sa contribution à l'élaboration de la semaine d'apprentissage de la femme.

... VONS POURRIEZ...  
EN CLASSE,

Organiser une exposition de photographies ou d'oeuvres d'art réalisées par des femmes, à la bibliothèque municipale ou dans la cafétéria ou vous travaillez ou étudiez. Vous pourrez inviter un groupe de femmes à prendre part à l'activité. Organiser une collecte de fonds pour un organisme de femmes ou un refuge pour femmes de votre région.

Organiser une conférence, ou une table ronde entre invités des conférences ou des conférenciers à discuter de questions relatives à la condition féminine. Les membres du panel pourraient être affiliées à un organisme de lutte pour les droits des femmes ou encore des femmes qui ont réalisé plusieurs grandes choses au sein de votre communauté.

Voici une liste de suggestions afin de vous aider à organiser une activité pour souligner la Journée Internationale de la femme 2001. Afin que votre activité soit un succès, il faut s'assurer avant tout qu'elle soit adaptée à votre public cible et qu'elle reflète ses intérêts et ses préoccupations. Ces activités peuvent être adaptées pour la salle de classe ou tout autre groupe communautaire.

d'une activité de la JIF/SIE

Quel faire pour souligner la  
journée/Semaine  
internationale de la femme?

## CERTAINES CHOSES À NE PAS OUBLIER...

DES MEDIAS...

**AU SUJET  
UN MOT**

## Les médias peuvent être

Choisissez la collaboration.  
Plutôt que la concurrence.  
Soyez prêts ou prêts à faire  
certaines concessions.  
Ne perdez jamais votre  
objectif de vue.  
Le processus de  
changeement peut être lent,  
exigent, long, difficile et  
trouistant, mais les  
récompenses à long terme  
pour les futurs  
génération de jeunes filles  
et femmes sont tellement  
satisfaisantes.

N'oubliez pas de prendre  
soin de vous et des autres  
qui travaillent avec vous.  
Vous n'êtes pas seule ou  
seul.

### 8) PREPARE THE PLAN : ACTION :

Qui sont les partisans et  
partisans possibles et  
que sont leurs motifs?  
Qui sont les opposantes  
et opposantes possibles et  
que sont leurs motifs?  
Qui sont les obstacles  
et obstacles possibles et  
que sont leurs motifs?  
Qui sont les sumonter  
et sumonter possibles et  
que sont leurs motifs?  
Pouriez-vous sumonter ou  
devez-vous sumonter?

En vous fondant sur l'information recueillie au cours des étapes précédentes, préparez votre plan d'action et les échéances. Détendez-vous qui fera quoi, à quel moment, comment pourront les mesures que vous prendrez par rapport à l'enjeu et l'ordre dans lequel elles seront effectuées.

- écrire une lettre?
- soumettre un article
- d'opinion à un journal?
- préparer des mémoires?
- former une coalition?
- de financement?
- organiser une rencontre
- publique afin de mettre les autres au courant de vos activités?
- réaliser une entente
- émettre un communiqué?
- organiser une rencontre avec des personnes privée avec des personnes influentes afin de les convaincre du bien-fondé de votre cause et de solliciter leur aide et peut-être leur participation à la cause?

## 7) DETERMINER QUELLES

- Quelle est leur position ?
- Quels autres groupes sont affiliés à ce groupe ?
- Quels autres groupes sont-elles pressés ?
- Qui prend les décisions et comment les décisions sont-elles prises ?
- Comment sont-ils organisés ?

D'ENTRAVER VOTRE  
RACAILLER OU  
TRAVAIL :

- Quelle est l'opinion publique sur la question ?
- Quelle est l'opinion des médias et quels sont leurs motifs ?
- Quelle est la position des groupes ou des personnes dont l'influence peut faciliter ou entraver votre travail ?

## 6) CONNAITRE LES DECISIONNAIRES :

DÉTERMINER LES DECISIONNARIES :  
INTERMÉDIARIES (étape 2)

### 5) FIXER UN OBJECTIF :

Rencontrer-les est déterminer leur niveau d'engagement par rapport à l'enjeu et leurs objectifs. Cela vous permettra de savoir si vous désirez ou non travailler avec eux. Afin d'éviter l'isolement et l'épuisement, essayez de vous associer à d'autres si possible.

#### 4) FORMER DES ALLIANCES : OU DES PARTENARIATS :

## 2) COMPRENDRÉ LENJEU :

**COMPRENDRE L'ENJEU :**

- Une fois L'enjeu défini, tenez de mieux le comprendre en obtenant tous les faits.
- Que savez-vous du problème et des solutions possibles?
- Pouvez-vous faire quelle que chose pour régler le problème?
- Pour en savoir davantage sur L'enjeu, rendez-vous à votre bibliothèque locale, lisez des journaux, des articles de recherche, discutez-en avec livres ou des documents de recherche, discutez des recherches communauté qui y travaillent sur Internet, etc.
- PRENDRE POSITION PAR RAPPORT À L'ENJEU :**
- Maintenant que vous avez tous les faits, prenez position par rapport à l'enjeu.
- Quelle est votre opinion sur L'enjeu?
- Pourquoi ce problème vous préoccupe-t-il et comment souhaiteriez-vous que la question soit résolue?

### 3) PRENDRE POSITION PAR RAPPORT A LENJEU :

• Pouvez-vous faire quelle que chose pour régler le problème?

• Pour en savoir davantage sur l'enjeu, rendez-vous à votre bibliothèque locale, lisez des journaux, des articles de périodiques, des livres ou des documents de recherche, discutez-en avec quelqu'un de votre groupe de vote une personne ou un autre membre de votre communauté qui y travaille déjà, faites des recherches sur Internet, etc.

- Quelle est votre opinion sur l'enjeu ?
- Pourquoi ce problème vous préoccupe-t-il ?
- Comment souhaiteriez-vous que la question soit réglée ?

- Quelle est votre opinion sur l'enjeu ?
- Pourquoi ce problème vous préoccupe-t-il et comment souhaitez-vous que la question soit réglée ?

## 1) CHOISIR OU DÉFINIR UN ENTEUR.

En dépit des gains des démocraties décentrées, les Canadiennes demeurent dans la réalité un peu moins nombreuses à démanteler les structures qui entrent dans la réalisation de la plénitude égarée des femmes dans notre société. Que vous souhaitez offrir de nouveaux services dans votre communauté, que vous souhaitez établir une politique en matière d'emploi et de formation dans la sphère publique, ou que vous souhaitez établir une communauté dans la sphère privée, il y a des moyens de faire cela.

Il y a des moyens de faire cela, mais il faut tenir compte pour assurer la réussite de vos actions, notamment :

1) CHOISIR UN DÉFINIR UN ENJEU :

- Qu'est-ce qui vous touche en tant que femme?
- Est-ce un problème pour d'autres femmes dans votre communauté, votre région, votre province, ou au pays?
- Souhaitez-vous faire quelque chose à ce sujet?

## QUESTIONS CONSEILS

## VOTRE EXEMPLE DE RÉUSSITE

DU CANADA  
DE L'HISTOIRE  
CHANGEMENT  
CELEBRE

au début des années 1900, l'Ouest canadien a connu une époque de turbulences et de changements rapides. En Alberta, la population, qui était strictement rurale, s'urbanisait de plus en plus. Il y avait trois types de personnes qui étaient très différentes les unes des autres : les citoyennes de ce que certaines personnes percevaient comme d'importants problèmes sociaux d'alcoolisme et de prostitution. Les femmes ont commencé à créer et à appuyer des groupes voués au « nettoyage de la société ». Parallèlement, elles souhaitaient jouer un rôle plus important et en politique. En 1916, la législature de l'Alberta adoptait une loi qui accordait le droit de vote aux femmes. A cette époque, l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique (ANB) de 1867

au début des années 1900, l'Ouest canadien a connu une époque de turbulences et de changements rapides. En Alberta, la population, qui était strictement rurale, subit un déclin des hommes pour deux raisons. D'abord, l'origine de ce que certaines personnes percevaient comme d'importants problèmes sociaux d'alcoolisme et de des groupes voûtés au Paralllement, elles « nettoyaient de la société ». En 1916, la législature de l'Alberta adoptait une loi qui accorde plus de soutien à l'agriculture et joue un rôle plus important dans la politique. En 1916, la législature de l'Alberta adoptait une loi qui accorde plus de soutien à l'agriculture et joue un rôle plus de droit de vote aux femmes. A cette époque, l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique (AANB) de 1867

Le début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle et les femmes courageuses qui ont contesté la situation des femmes à cette époque font maintenant partie de l'histoire du Canada. Cinq femmes du Canada, marquées par l'histoire militaire et sociale, ont défendu leurs droits des femmes en contestant la notion selon laquelle les femmes étaient exclues de la définition juridique du mot « *personne* ». Si les femmes n'étaient pas des personnes sur le plan juridique, elles n'avaient aucun droit.

3rd, F. et coll. (1970) Rappor de la Commission royale d'enquête sur la situation de la femme au Canada, Ottawa.

Cherison, R.R. et coll. (1993) Canadian Women's Issues - Volume 1: Strong Voices or Weak Voices - Twenty-five Years of Women's Activism in English Canada. Toronto: Author and Company Publishers.

## COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LA SITUATION DE LA FEMME AU CANADA

les femmes autochtones pour assurer que les petits-entrepreneurs et les communautés dans les dispositions générationnelles à venir se ront du projet de loi C-31.

Dawn Wine, J. et J.L. Ristock (1991) Women and Social Change: Feminist Activism in Canada, James Lorimer and Company Publishers, Toronto.

Petersen, R.R. et al. (1993) Canadian Women's Issues - Volume 1: Strong Women's Issues - Volume 2: Women's Activism in English Canada, James Lorimer and Company Publishers, Toronto.

Persons, R.R. et al. (1993) Canadian Women's Issues - Volume 1: Strong Women's Issues - Volume 2: Women's Activism in English Canada, James Lorimer and Company Publishers, Toronto.

Sources :

Loi C-31, qui élimine la discrimination sexuelle de la Loi sur les Indiens et accorde de la base de retimégrer l'effetif de la bande à toutes les femmes qui vivent pendant leur statut en vertu de l'alinéa 12(1)(b) et, ultérieurement, à tous les entraînés de la première génération.

La modification de la Loi sur les Indiens a été le point culminant d'une longue campagne menée par des femmes des Premières Nations de 100 ans de lutte à la plus extrême imposée par la loi et de retrouver leur statut, leurs droits et leur identité d'Indienne.

Quatre années supplémentaires de pressions intenses avant que le gouvernement canadien adopte, en 1985, le projet de

la lot sur les indiens soit  
soumis au Comité des droits  
de l'homme des Nations Unies.  
En 1981, les Nations Unies ont  
statué en faveur de Sandra  
Loelacec, dont la cause a été  
utilisée pour démontrer la  
situation penible des femmes  
autochtones du Canada qui  
avaient été dépossédées de leur  
statut d'indienne. Il a fallu

adopte une stratégie afin que  
nouveau-brunswick, ont  
adopté une stratégie afin que  
la clause disciminatoire sur le  
plan sexuel (alinea 12(1)(b) de

En 1977, des femmes de la  
réserve Tobique, au

Partage à cinq contre quatre, déterminant que la Loi sur les hindous n'est pas valide par la Déclaration canadienne des droits (ancienne Charte des droits et libertés).



## INCLUSION DE DISPOSITIONS SUR L'ÉGALITÉ DANS LA CONSTITUTION

Philippine Women Centre of B.C.  
2020) Le Canada et le marché  
mondial pour correspondre : La  
situation frontière, Condition féminine  
et Canada, Ottawa.

Source :

Les membres de minorités visibles et de femmes d'Europe de l'Est sont de l'ex-Union soviétique font partie d'une source nouvelle et croissante de travailleuses qui sont l'industrie internationale du sexe. Nombre de celles qui vivent au Canada se retrouvent dans des clubs de strip-tease et des salons de massage. Pour plus d'information sur la question des rapports de recherche, nous obtenir des femmes, ou de la traite des femmes, ou pour consulter le site Web de CFC (www.swc-cfc.ca).

Après plusieurs mois de travail acharné, la Marche mondiale contre les révoltes a obtenu des résultats de travail. Des millions de signatures ont été recueillies à l'heure actuelle. Des révoltes ont été déclenchées dans divers pays et un grand rassemblement aux Nations Unies, à New York, le 17 octobre 2000, lors de la Journée internationale pour l'élimination de la pauvreté. Les 16 octobre 2000, les organisations participant à la grande manifestation ont démontré leur détermination à lutter contre les inégalités et les représentants de la Banque mondiale et du Fonds monétaire international à Washington, D.C., le lendemain, et elles ont présenté leurs revendications de la Marche mondiale, appuyées de plus de 4,7 millions de signatures, aux Nations Unies, à New York.

# LA MARCHE MONDIALE DES FEMMES EN L'AN 2000 : LA RENAISSANCE DU MOUVEMENT FÉMINISTE

La capacité des Canadiens à susciter des changements positifs dans divers aspects de la vie — que ce soit par leur travail rémunéré ou non rémunéré — ne fait absolument aucun doute et a été pleinement démontrée. De la lutte pour le droit de vote au début du siècle dernier, à la Marche mondiale des femmes en 2000, les Canadiens de tous les horizons ont été à l'origine de nombreux changements positifs dans leurs communautés, dans notre société et partout dans le monde en faisant entendre leurs voix et leurs préoccupations communes et en posant des gestes ensemble. Voici donc quelques exemples où les femmes ont réussi à susciter des changements.

rencontre, le Comité de cette  
(Québec). Au cours de cette  
intervention, à Montréal  
40 représentantes de groupes  
participantes de toutes les  
régions du monde, fut formé  
au sein d'aider le Comité de  
coopération de la Marche à  
prendre des décisions au sujet  
de la Marche. Les déléguées  
ont aussi adopté une série de  
révendications mondiales afin  
de lutter contre la pauvreté et  
la violence à l'encontre des  
femmes.

Trois groupes de 850 femmes ont marché pendant dix jours afin d'obtenir gain de cause au sujet de leurs demandes portant sur la justice économique. A la fin de leur 15 000 personnes sont venues à leur rencontre. La présence de 20 femmes de pays de l'hémisphère Sud pendant la marche de 1995 a rappelé aux femmes l'importance de la solidarité mondiale. Quelques mois plus tard, à l'occasion de la Quatrième Conférence mondiale des Nations Unies sur les femmes, à Beijing, la FFD proposait ainsi pour la première fois d'organiser une marche internationale des femmes.

Un comité de coordination, compétent 21 Québecaises représentant différents aspects du mouvement des femmes, fut ensuite formé afin de démarquer le projet. En octobre 1998, 140 déléguées de 65 pays ont participé à la première

Plus de 5 200 groupes de 161 pays et territoires ont pris part à la Marche mondiale des femmes en l'an 2000, cette initiative mondiale mise de l'avant par la Fédération des femmes du Québec (FFQ) visant à identifier des pistes d'action pour éliminer la pauvreté chez les femmes et à isoler les gouvernements à agir face à ces enjeux.

Une expérience de la Marche mondiale des femmes est née de l'idée de la Marche mondiale des femmes contre la pauvreté, Du pain et des roses, qui a eu lieu au Québec, en 1995. Cette marche, qui était une initiative de la FFQ, a remporté un succès.

Un comité de coordination, compétent 21 Québecois es compétent 21 Québécoises du mouvement des femmes, qui en suit le forme afin de démarter le projet.

En octobre 1998, 140 déléguées de 65 pays ont participé à la première

2. L'idée de la Marche mondiale des femmes est née de l'expérience de la Marche des roses, qui a eu lieu à Québec, en 1995. Cette femme contre la pauvreté, Du pain et des roses, qui était une initiative marche, qui était une initiative de la FFQ, a remporté un succès.

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Violence à leur endroit et à inciter les groupements à agir face à ces enjeux. L'idée de la Marche mondiale des femmes est née de l'expérience de la Marche des femmes contre la pauvreté, Du pain et des roses, qui a eu lieu au Québec, en 1995. Cette marche, qui était une initiative de la FFQ, a remporté un succès.

**Exemples de réussite et quelques conseils**  
**La voie vers des changements concrets :**  
**Les multiples voix des femmes,**

En 1977, soit deux ans après l'Année internationale de la femme, les Nations Unies ont adopté une résolution invitant les pays à consacrer une journée à la célébration des droits des femmes et de la paix internationale. Le 8 mars est ainsi devenu cette journée de reconnaissance dans de nombreux pays. Au cours des années, la Journée internationale de la femme est devenue l'occasion de réflexion aux progrès réalisés, de célébrer les gains dans la lutte pour les droits des femmes et de réfléchir aux progrès à venir d'améliorer l'égalité des femmes. Les célébrations ont également pris de l'ampleur et se déroulent souvent sur une période d'une semaine dont le point culminant est le 8 mars. Cette année, la Semaine internationale de la femme se déroulera du dimanche, 4 mars au samedi, 10 mars 2001.

Inspiree du Women's Day américain, la leader sociale allemande, Clara Zetkin, a présenté une résolution lors de la deuxième Conférence internationale des femmes de 1910 à Copenhague, au Danemark, pour lutter contre les menaces pour les femmes partout dans le monde dont la lutte pour le suffrage universel. Cette résolution fut acceptée à l'unanimité par plus d'une centaine de déléguées de 17 pays. La première journaliste internationale de la femme fut donc célébrée le 19 mars l'année suivante en Autriche, au Danemark, en Allemagne et en Suisse. Par la suite, elle fut célébrée annuellement dans d'autres régions du monde à différentes dates en février ou en mars et, de façon sporadique, en Amérique du Nord jusqu'à la fin des années 1960.

Vers la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle et le début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, on constate de part et d'autre de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Europe une émergence d'un mouvement de lutte de femmes pour l'obtention de leurs droits fondamentaux, tel le droit de vote. Certaines personnes souhaitent que la Journée internationale de la femme puisse ainsi servir de modèle pour l'obtention de leurs mêmes droits fondamentaux, tel le droit de vote, et 1908 à New York alors que les travailleuses déclenchées le 8 mars 1857 et 1908 à New York alors que les travailleuses du textile protestaient contre leurs pâtes conditions de travail. Par contre, d'autres avancent que la première journée internationale de la femme remonterait à une manifestation en faveur du droit de vote pour les femmes organisée par le Comité national des femmes du parti socialiste américain. Connue sous le nom de Women's Day, cette manifestation aurait eu lieu le 28 février 1909 et aurait été célébrée annuellement aux États-Unis le dernier dimanche de février jusqu'en 1913.

Les femmes de tous les continents, malgré leurs différences ethniques, linguistiques, culturelles, économiques et politiques, s'unissent dans la joie pour célébrer la Journée internationale de la femme. C'est une célébration de femmes ordinaires qui ont façonné et qui façonnent l'histoire. Entre autres, des rassemblements, des marches, des fêtes, des réceptions, des spectacles, des projections de films et des débats sont organisés un peu partout dans le monde pour commémorer les luttes des femmes pour l'égalité.

Chaque année, le 8 mars, des millions de femmes et d'hommes soulignent partout dans le monde la Journée internationale de la femme. Cette journée est l'occasion idéale de dresser le bilan des progrès accomplis en vue de promouvoir l'égalité des femmes, d'identifier les difficultés qu'elles doivent surmonter dans la société, de se pencher sur les moyens à prendre pour améliorer leurs conditions de vie, et bien entendu, de célébrer les gains.

## Qu'est-ce que la journée/Semaine internationale de la femme?

Secrétarie d'Etat (Multiculturalisme) (Situation de la femme)

хххххххххх

Joumée/Semaine internationale de la femme

Je vous souhaite de joyeuses célébrations de la

à l'adresse susmentionnée.

Alors de vous aider à préparer des activités pour souligner cette  
semaine bien spéciale, Condition féminine Canada a produit cette  
trousse de renseignements faciles à photocopier que je vous  
échois à reproduire et à distribuer à vos collègues et vos  
proches amis qui aux membres de votre communauté. Cette  
information est également disponible sur notre site Web et vous  
pouvez vous procurer d'autres exemplaires auprès de Condition

Penalism is becoming increasingly popular, particularly among the younger generation, and there is a strong demand for its introduction in our country.

Chaque voix et chaque action compétente invite donc les Canadiens à profiter de l'occasion, et ensemble à semer l'item de la femme pour l'objectif. Les dernières lettres canadiennes à l'occasion, donc les dernières lettres canadiennes à l'occasion, sont destinées à l'ensemble de la femme pour l'objectif.

voix et leurs préoccupations et en présentant ensemble des autorisations ont réussi à amener des changements concrets dans les multitudes obstacles auxquels elles sont confrontées dans la mesure où elles démontrent leur détermination à faire évoluer leur situation. Ces gains des démocrates décentriques, les Canadiens demeurent ravis de réalisation de la pleine égalité dans notre société.

Le Canada célébrera la **Semaine internationale de la femme (SIF)** du 4 au 10 mars 2001, dont le point culminant sera la **Journée internationale de la femme (JIF)**, le 8 mars. Cette semaine est l'occasion idéale de rééchir aux projets réalisés en faveur de l'égalité des femmes, d'évaluer les défis auxquels sont confrontées les femmes en ce nouveau millénaire, de célébrer leurs réalisations. Le thème cette année de la Journée/ Semaine internationale de la femme est : **Les multiples rôles des Canadiens, la voie vers des changements concrets**. Ce thème fait valoir les occasions où les femmes se sont exprimées, ont été entendues et ont eu une incidence majeure. Il reconnaît l'influence des Canadiens qui ont été à l'origine de changements concrets dans divers aspects de la vie des femmes sur la scène locale, régionale, nationale ou internationale — que ce soit par le travail rémunéré ou non remuneré — d'autant plus que les Nations Unies ont désigné 2001, Année internationale des volontaires.

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9 Je vous souhaite de joyeuses célébrations de la Journée internationale de la femme!

Signature de Hedy Fry

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# Trousse de renseignements

## Journée internationale de la femme

# 8 mars 2001

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